# **POPULISTS SHOULD** LOOK INTO THIS

# Farmers Organization is Pledged to its Ruin?

The following is the second article sent out by the single taxers and needs very little answering. 1st-The Populist convention was probably the remains of the city committee, and if there was a single farmer present he didn't know what was going on or wasn't informed on the subject. No intelligent farmer would try to ruin him

2d-The banker realizes his dependence on the farmer and is level headed enough to see the danger.

3-The organized labor vote of the state is expected to favor the proposition, as they are inclined to think that it will create a building boom, in which they are no doubt mistaken.

The article is as follows-

The Populists met in convention in St. Louis the week of August 13. The convention was made up entirely of farmers-men who do their own thinking and are proud to call themselves tillers of the soil. When they speak on public questions they speak the minds of men who know where their best interests lie. There is no quibbling, straddling the fence or dodging the issue, so popular a pas-time with politicians. On the question of taxation the men in the Populist convention were exceptionally well informed. They know the gage of battle has been thrown down by the reactionary advocates of an antiquated system of taxation and the lines clearly drawn. On one side stand the farmer, the workingman, the home owner, the renter; on the other the banker, the speculator, the money

Nothing more clearly or forcibly defines the real mission of the amendments submitted for adoption than the attitude towards them of various interests as publicly expressed. If konstitutional amendments, such as these offered by the Missouri Equitable Taxation League, meet the approval of representative bodies of farmers and workingmen, then such amendments should receive their support. And if these amendments hamper and obstruct the operations of speculators, bankers and money lords, then the opposition of these interests may be expected.

On the question of taxation, whose interests will you consider? The speculator's or your own? Do you want to pile up riches for the money lords by the sweat of your brow, paying exorbitant taxes that he may grow fat off the unearned increment of land values; or do you desire that be shall bear his just burden?

The resolutions which follow ex press clearly the lines of demarcation on this subject. No sermon ever preached was more specific in defining the attitude of the sections of society interested. Read them carefully, and ascertain for yourself where

Resolution Adopted Resoultion Adopted by Farmers: by Bankers. by Farmers:

Be it Resolved. By
the People's party
national convention.

In season at St.
Louis, August 13.

Louis, August 13.

Louis, August 13.

Louis, August 13.

Louis of Missouri
our congratulations upon the magnificent
effort being made
by the for the
adoption of certain
amendments, by the
Initiative and Reterendum, to the
State constitution on

State constitution on

RetState and upon
public franchises

and

estate public and

That we condem-

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The following resolution was adopt by the Missouri State Federation Labor at its annual meeting held t Jefferson City in 1910. It shows learly the attitude of that represent ative body upon the questions cov-ered by the amendments to the State constitution for a just reform of our

item of taxation: Whereas, The values of lands nobless are made and maintai by government and by the pro-activities and necessaries of

sion of a proposed amendment that may be voted on at the general elec-tion in 1910."

Which side are you on? Are you a farmer, a workingman, a Are you a banker, a speculator, a

money lord? Vote for laws that will help you and are at the same time just.

(We hope our Populist friends will see that this slander is taken from them.-Editor.)

## GRASSES

Reply to inquiry received from R. T. Bostwick, Parshall, Colorado: "Will you be kind enough to furnish me with what information you have available on the subject of grasses suitable for this location; best methods of seeding; preparation of the soil, etc.?"

In the vicinity of Parshall, Colorado, the best grass for having purposes is timothy. A much better combination is made by using timothy and alsike. About 15 pounds of timothy and 5 or 6 pounds of alsike make a very good

wonderfully well. Meadow Fescue will do well also in your locality.

From our experience with the grasses your locality. The brome grass will of that community.

A disk grain drill with grass seeder pared by deep plowing. The plowing should be followed with the disk and peg tooth harrow, if possible the same half day, in order to work the furrow slice down into a good, well-mellowed seed bed before it has time to dry out or lose its tilth. If seeded alone, about 20 pounds of brome grass should be used per acre. If seeded with the president of the State Nurses' Assoother combination, the amount varies with the proportion it is desired to obtain. A very good combination is brome grass 15 pounds and alsike 5 pounds. Another good combination is brome grass 12 pounds, timothy 10 state hospitals and elsewhere, these to 12 pounds, and alsike 5 to 6 pounds, institutions are fast becoming homes It is well to harrow lightly after the

but should not be kept flooded. There Miss Forrester, on is a notion prevalent in the vicinity of Parshall that hay can only be grown where it is kept flooded. This view is erroneous. The land should be well irrigated, then the water should be withdrawn until the crop is needing moisture when it should be irrigated again. Although this is contrary to the views of many ranchmen, it is borne out by experience and experi-

# FEEDING CALVES

Reply to W. T. TURNER, Chile, O.

We have your letter of recent date in which you ask for some information on feeding calves, but you do not state how old your calves are. Young calves should be fed on whole milk for some time, and changes in their feed should be made gradually. After a week or ten days the whole milk feed may be changed to one of half skim and half whole milk: Decrease the whole milk until you are feeding the calf entirely on skim milk. It is well to have a quantity of grain convenient so that the calf will have an opportunity to learn to eat as early as possible. It probably will not learn to eat grain for some little time. This may be hastened, however, by mixing a small amount of bran with the milk, or you may add a small quantity of low-grade flour.

Skim milk contains some more protein and carbohydrate than whole milk, so for feeding it is best to pick a grain that will not supply large instances raives may do very well on poor. Although it is not her purpose highly-concentrated feed, but these to help them materially, her sympath: as corn, kaffir corn, sorghum, barley or she represents to have a uniform plan oats. The following mixtures have of statistics of the operation of these been found to give very good satis- institutions adopted—for why should

Whole oats and bran. Whole oats, corn, barley, and

bran. A mixture of 15 pounds of whole visitors in the several communities cats, 9 pounds of bran, 3 pounds of she visits, for the almshouse belongs corn meal, and 3 pounds of linseed to the community and it is their business is also a very good feed for calves.

Together with these concentrates and, most important of all, she takes the young and growing calf should with her a set of investigator's blanks. have plenty of fresh water, and be nave pienty of fresh water, and he hallowed to play in the sun. It should a also have free access to good clover or a alfalfa hay. If these are not available, timothy hay and corn fodder are to perhaps the negt best. If you have a rilly, small quantities of enslings will askeep the calf in good condition during the winter months.

If the calf does not gain when taking

If the calf does not gain when taking the whole milk, it should be weared. Try half skim and tailf whole milk for a while. Sometimes the addition of a decorate of lime water to each feed will correct the difficulty.

Calyse may suffer from scours when put on grass but usually there will be very little difficulty if they are allowed to feed but a short time at first, then trainally increasing the period cook day until they become accustomed to the change. Sudden changes of feed are not good and should be avoided.

DISPENSES GOOD CHEER IN HER VISITS TO MISSOURI'S COUN-TY ALMSHOUSES.

# LIVES ARE BEING BRIGHTENED

State Board of Charities and Corrections Thoroughly Investigates Conditions of State's Poor and Offers Needed Ald.

During the past twelve months fifteen hundred men and women, worn and battered by the vicissitudes of an unsuccessful career, have trudged the

"Over the hills to the poorhouse" in Missouri. Every year the story is Besides these two crops, brome grass, repeated, and the public takes little or Bromis Incrmis, does well in your note of their departure. What matlocality. Upon the farm of Louis Fick, ter if some of these fifteen hundred provided with professional nurses situated within a short distance of have been in their day captains of who know how to minister to the your farm, brome grass has been doing finance and industry, and some are scions of old and respected families? They have dropped below the poverty line now. But there is an element of and from an observance of the native universal appeal in Ward's pathetic vegetation, we would say that the lines on the fate of the poor, and it this crusade till the timothy and brome grass are the two must be because of the fear of poverty is much improved." best members of the grass family for that extends among all classes, high and low. People can't quite forget thrive with timothy and alsike under their poor. This sympathetic feeling good conditions of irrigation which has in this state recently led to the usually prevail on the developed farms undertaking of an investigation of the condition of the poor in almshouses under the direction of the State Board attachment is as good a tool to be of Charities and Corrections, and re-used as any. The soil should be pre-forms of great significance may reforms of great significance may re-

This investigation throws a new ray of light and hope into the forlorn lives of the poor. Miss Charlotte B. Forrester, of Kansas City, who is making the study, is a trained nurse of high attainments, having formerly been ciation. Decency and comfort for inmates of almshouses is largely a matter of good nursing, for with the drawing off of the class of mental defectives and the children into the summer. for the aged and infirm. Few are of rigorous mentality. The majority are The land should be well irrigated physically unsound and incapable.



MISS CHARLOTTE B. FORRESTER,

mercy, travels alone, frequently having to drive long distances into the country. It is a peculiar fact that so many of the county almshouses in the earlier days were built on run-down farms far away from town. In her professional outfit she carries many things that may be of service in stir quantities of these materials. In some ring up interest in the welfare of the feeds are usually very expensive, and sometimes leads her to carry out to there are other substitutes that are the infirmaries baskets of fruit and just as good. Usually no better results sweetmeats. She also takes with her can be obtained from high-priced con- two prospectuses of record books, for centrates than from feeding such grain it is the intention of the state board even paupers be allowed to sink name-less to their graves? One might also find in Miss Forrester's satchel litera-

heir disposal to fit up their institu imes the superintendents themselves not appreciate the need of makng improvements. For example, one poor paralytic was found on a hot ummer afternoon lying on a bed in in old woodhouse, too helpless to brush the flies away, and yet the winlows were not screened. In another county in a run-down outbuilding two the other paralytic. They had been teft alone, and it was necessary for the blind man to nurse the paralytic. Their clothing and the bed were grimy and unsanitary. Miss Forrester said recently: "These people should be regarded as patients, not as 'inmates.' If they are unworthy poor, impostors, they should not be sent to these county institutions. But if they are deserving they should have the best care we know how to give. On the whole I find the superintendents of almshouses are kind hearted and well meaning. They have usually not had that experience which would quality them to be nurses, and if they had, their duties in running the county farms would not permit them to stay with and care for these infirm people by day and by night as it is necessary to do in order to keep them in good condition. So you see they should be wants of these classes. I am greatly pleased to see that many countles are building modern infirmaries, where discipline and sanitation are made easy. We are not going to stop in this crusade till the present situation

Fully as interesting as the work Miss Forrester is doing is the manner in which the investigation originated. The State Board of Charities and Corrections has not at its disposal sufficient funds for making routine inspections of almshouses. However, the State Nurses' Association has recently manifested great interest in the condition of the poor, and the first of the year they voted to bear the expense of the study, themselves. The association numbers in its membership several hundred trained nurses in every section of the state, and this work is being supportd by popular subscription. Miss Forrester has already visited about half the ninety-seven county almshouses, and she hopes to have the results of her study in print by the end of the

# SOCIAL WORKERS IN SESSION

Two Hundred and Fifty Enrolled in the National Conference of Charities and Correction.

Few people realize that to the list of professions which includes the lawyer, the preacher, the doctor, and the school teacher, is being added a new and very attractive calling, that of the social worker. People have long been accustomed to the student of law and of medicine, but the memhers of this new profession train themselves simply to understand men. Some men are poor, and their poverty requires an intelligent analysis so that the money that is spent for their relief may be wisely given. Others may be very wealthy, and the services of an expert are required to show them how to use their riches most efectively in the service of h It may be an anaemic school child, or a mother neglecting her home to work in the factory, or the rat-like existence of dwellers in crowded tene ments, or the supervision of city playgrounds-a thousand different lines of activity demand the services of a class of people whose chief qualification is an understanding of human nature. Thus has sprung up this new professional group of social workers. in Missouri, for example, there are hundreds of different organizations which demand the services of specially trained workers, such as juvenile courts, orphanages, state insane hospitals, and associated charities in the cities.

It is not surprising, therefore, that every year forty or fifty social workers from Missouri attend the National Conference of Charities and Correction, which is the leading national gathering in this field. Five times as many others who do not attend are supporting members of the conference. Two years ago this national body met in St. Louis, and since that date it has held sessions in Boston and Cleveland. At the meeting held this year in Cleveland a number of Missourians took prominent part in the program. Among these should be named Jacob Billikopf, superintendent of the Jewish Educational Institute of Kansas City; Miss Charlotte Forrester, of Kansas City, inspector of the State Board of Charities and Corrections; Roger N. Baldwin, secretary of he St. Louis Civic League, and C. M. Hubbard, manager of the St. Louis Provident Association. The next auaual meeting of the National Conference will be held at Seattle, Wash. ed, besides those already named, imand, besides those arready named, im-portant committee appointments have been given the following Missourians: L. A. Halbert, Superintendent of the Kanass City Board of Public Welfare; George B. Mangold, Director of the St. Louis School of Social Economy; State Board of Charities and Co

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# Philosophy and

him, and in his soul he found a power than show that you loved also." that was stronger than love, which studies—a country containing dreams or illusions.

and while passing his time idly he you are telling me sincerely." learned that she was married.

"It is an old story," said he, ironicaldid not care about her.

Finally he wearled of the long trip, and came back, brown from the African sun, and languishing for her. She had had time to lose her husband, and had finished mourning. But

the capricious nature of this man drove him away as before. At last he called upon her, thinkes. But she received him as always, apparently indifferent, with a goodbearted smile on her pink lips.

"She never loved me," he was think ing, with bitterness in his soul. Seeing the cloud upon his forehead, she understood him and wanted to dis-

tract him by conversation. day?" she asked him with apparent clouds of smoke in order not to look ore. What is the matter with you?

"Indeed, I have many reasons to be sed and nervous," he answered with a

"Show me your secret. Tell me all." He looked directly into her large eyes, but he read there only ordinary ouriouity.

"I can't tell you."

perament."

"I am very anxious. Sit down here, look into my eyes, and explain those reproaches that wound me so cruelly."

"I have a very difficult task," he answered smiling, "but I will try. First let us take an example, such as one meets very often in the lives of two

"Somebody loves you, and is suffering because he is not sure of your love. His heart is breaking because They had known each other a very of doubt. You won't see such sentilong time, and they were joined to ments; you won't do anything. Angether, perhaps by something more other woman would see the love, than friendship. The summer, with all would notice the poison of deception, its charms, was smiling for him; she would put her hand on his shoulder was beautiful, and her eyes were like and with one word finish all his suftwo large stars. But he was at Ox- fering. You would never do that. You ford studying, while she was—a girl would keep the love as a snake near ready for marriage. Finally he de your breast. You would torture his cided that she was not in love with soul, and you would rather die of love

She was listening to him with attenpushed him forward to the country of tion. Her shapely face reddened; her no lips became purple; her black eyes were moist and bright; her bosom He went to Africa for his holiday, heaved, and she said faintly, "And this Sincerely—'

He would have spoken farther, but ly, to himself, and tried to think he at this moment he felt two snow-white arms around his neck. The beautiful little head approached his face, the small mouth touched his hair, burning forehead, his lighted eyes, and finally joined his lips in one long kiss. Intoxicated and happy, he kept her in his arms, desiring to prolong

finitely this charming moment. She drew her lips from his, hung on ing that at the door she would meet his neck, and looking into his eyes, him with a shower of sweet reproach—whispered with wonderful sweetness: "Dear, you were mistaken."

French-Grown Havenes

The world of smokers in France in to judge by letters and paragraphs the newspapers, seriously agitated by a step recently taken by the government department which superintends the tobacco monopoly. It has ordered a supply of Havana and Maryland tobacco seed for plantation in France; and it openly proclaims its intestion of selling tobacco raised from this newly imported seed as genuine Havana and Maryland. It certainly seems to be a proceeding of dubious commercial morality; and the assumption that the peculiar fascination of a Havana sigar or a pipeful of Virginia tobacco is due merely to the fact that it is grown from a certain seed, and not to any unique conditions of climate or manufacture, seems equally questionable—but the final word in with the ment department which superi ble-but the final word in